



The COMMEMORATIVE TRAIL

SUSCC
P.O. Box 2335
Huntington Beach, CA 92647

The Journal for the Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins 2009, Vol. 26, No. 2 of 3

2009 Abraham Lincoln Commemorative Dollar



The Commemorative Trail

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2009, Volume 26, #2 of 3

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BASIC EDITORIAL POLICY ...

The Commemorative Trail publishes articles and features from a wide variety of authors and sources. To preserve the integrity of the authors and the contents of items submitted, your editor often leaves most everything intact. It should be stated that the contents of the material and the opinions stated therein do not necessarily reflect the positions and opinions of the editor or the society as a whole.

The Commemorative Trail needs your input! ☺

Gary Beedon, SUSCC Editor, P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647

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The President's Message

By Anthony Swiatek

Greetings Society Members

Wishing you all a healthy and pleasant summer. Not too much to report concerning our U.S. Commemorative market. It is at still in the crawl stage. That's due to our terrible economy, just like the rest of the numismatic marketplace. Believe it's a time to procure, if the right coin crosses your path.

Strongly advise passing on the king of the modern issues, which is the \$5 Jackie Robinson uncirculated creation at \$3,000. Could drop to the \$2,300 level from the once \$5,000+ mark. Highly recommended the coin's acquisition at \$195 and again at \$650, etc. No real amount of serious buyers in the current market for this production.

I told you in the last issue of the *Trail* that the U.S. currency market would decrease from 50% for most notes by June, 2009. Such is now a reality. Hope you enjoy the 1934-1938 Texas issue within.

HAPPY TRAILS TO YOU, UNTIL WE MEET AGAIN,



Anthony J. Swiatek

SUSCC member Steven Bieda is being considered for the new Director of the U.S. Mint!

I recently sent Steve the following, "*It is early, but my prediction is that you will be the new Director of the U. S. Mint.*"

Gary Beedon, Editor

President Barack Obama
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC 20500

COPY of LETTER SENT

June 18, 2009

RE: Steven Bieda, nomination for U.S. Mint Director

Dear Mr. President,

First of all, I would like to commend you on your leadership during these demanding times. The reason for this letter is to echo a recommendation of the Industry Council for Tangible Assets for the appointment of a new Director of the United States Mint. Specifically, I would like to recommend a former Democratic State Representative, United States coin designer, and collector, Steven Bieda of Macomb County, Michigan.

The U.S. Mint is the manufacturer of circulating coinage, precious metals bullion coinage and numismatic precious metals and base metal coins. What the Mint produces — or, as we've seen recently, *doesn't* produce — directly affects the entire coin community. Whether you are a collector or dealer, having the supply of coins suspended is disruptive and damaging to our community and the numismatic economy.

I have known Steve Bieda for a number of years through our common interest in United States Commemorative coins. While it may be easy to discount the importance of coin collecting, please note that in FY-2008 the United States Mint generated \$557 million from the sales of commemorative and other collector coins, and an additional \$949 million in bullion coin sales. Add the seigniorage from the State Quarter, Territorial Quarter and Presidential Dollar circulating commemoratives and the United States Mint generates significant revenue to the United States Treasury. In short, collectors and bullion investors are an important constituency of the Mint.

There currently are a number of problems facing the Mint. The Mint's most basic function is to produce our country's circulating coinage at appropriate cost and, while they usually perform this function quite well, recently they have been unable to do so consistently. During the last two years, American precious metals coins experienced significant distribution problems. There were stretches of time when the Mint suspended delivery of the American Eagle gold, silver and platinum coins and the gold Buffalo coins. As existing secondary market supplies dried up, premiums rose—sometimes to what we would normally call outlandish levels. While the numismatic market is largely a supply and demand driven market, precious metals bullion products are expected to be reasonably available as needed. What effects on our marketplace will this have in the future when those who bought these bullion coins at much higher than normal premiums seek to sell?

Unfortunately, the Mint has too often been unresponsive to the collector community. Part of the reason, I believe, is a lack of any significant interest in, or experience dealing with the numismatic world. I suspect that having someone with a passion for the Mint's mission would make a serious and positive statement to the collector community. Rep. Bieda would be a perfect appointment to bridge that gap with an important constituency of the United States Mint.

Sincerely,

Gary Beedon

Editor, *Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins*

The Vice President's Message

By Gregory N. Mirsky

Prognosticating Commemoratives Short Term Future

The Chinese have a proverb or should I say — a curse: “May you live in interesting times”. Indeed! We are truly living in interesting times. The Brazilians, Indians and Chinese: more commonly known in the trade as the “BRIC’s” are looking to depose the dollar as the international reserve currency because of Federal Reserve’s program of “Quantitative Easing”. Since the Chinese are one of the biggest holders of Dollar debt and Federal Reserve Note currency that should tell you something. Quantitative easing is really a code term for Federal Reserve Chairman Ben “Printing Press/Helicopter Drop” Bernanke’s decision to emulate the German Weimar Republic of the 1920’s and modern day Zimbabwe. Print your way out of your problems by debasing our already debased dollar (1933 FDR Gold confiscation, 1964 switch to cupro-nickel coinage and 1971 reduction of the gold cover clause to zero to mention a few significant historical dates).

For those of you who wish to know more about what I am referring to I highly suggest reading the essay by Dr. Edwin Vieira, J.D., “What is a Dollar?”

(http://www.fame.org/HTM/Vieira_Edwin_What_is_a_Dollar_EV-002.HTM)

In his essay Dr. Vieira states that: /Federal Reserve Notes. Most people associate the noun “dollar” with the Federal Reserve Note (“FRN”) “dollar bill,” engraved with the portrait of President George Washington. This association is mistaken. ... No statute defines, or ever has defined, the “one dollar” FRN as the “dollar,” or even as a species of “dollar.” Moreover, the United States Code provides that FRNs “shall be redeemed in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States ... or at any Federal Reserve bank.” Thus, FRNs are not themselves “lawful money” - otherwise, they would not be “redeemable in lawful money.”/ Good luck getting lawful money from Mr. Bernanke or one of his dozen banks. So how does this affect Commemoratives? Easy! Your commemorative is lawful money. It was coined according to the specifications in the US Constitution and right now anything of real numismatic value is being hoarded. Those who have quality commemoratives are holding on to them for dear economic life. What little material that is left is making the rounds of coin shows bordering between the never land between bullion base metal and on the high end: middle of the road. While these nominal collectible pieces have value they have traditionally been fodder for TV coin shows, magazine advertisements, etc. Good money flees bad money. How many good pre-1964 silver coins do you see in circulation? The bad cupro-nickel coins drove the money away into hoarding hands. Thus, If you have anything of value including “ugly duckling” commemoratives, may I be so bold as to advise you to “HOLD”! You may be needing to sell those uninspiring generics within a year or two to buy bread or milk.

While I am not anywhere near qualified to be an investment adviser, I am advocating what I believe to be just common sense. (Disclaimer: This article neither constitutes nor should it be relied upon as legal, investment or tax advice.) The dollar will soon be on par with the play money in your favorite board game and the rising tide of inflation (hyper-inflation) will elevate even the worst candidates in out commemorative collections to stellar status. Hold your commem's tight!

Greg

SUSCC Secretary's Report:

A Big Welcome to our New Members!

J-3006	Noah Lewis, CA
R-4027	Robert Alexander, NY
R-4028	Rick McCaulley, NE

Member numbers: R is for regular member and J is for junior member.

Resigned!

R-1493	William Bristol
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We need current addresses for the following members:

R-2312	Keith Zaner, CA
R-2327	Joe Weber, WA
R-3057	Jerrame Glenn, NV

SUSCC 2009 dues not received from the following members:

King of Coins, NV
Gleason H. Ellice, FL
Michael A. Gennaro, FL
Stephen Goodman, HI
Jerome Hokanson, MN

Robert C. Jane, MS
Giuseppe Licata, NY
Robert Rowe, Jr., NY
Donald Schonbrun, FL
Robert Van Ryzin, WI

Note: Please send your *SUSCC* dues for 2009 if you have not done so. Dues are still only \$20 per year.!



Humble Beginnings / Glorious End

The Life & Coinage of Abraham Lincoln

By Darrin Dayton

The Wheat Ears Penny, the Lincoln Memorial Penny, the 1918 Illinois Centennial Commemorative Half Dollar, the 1991 Mount Rushmore 50th Anniversary Commemorative Dollar, Half Dollar, and Gold Half Eagle, the 2009 Abraham Lincoln Commemorative Silver Dollar, and four new varieties of one cent pieces for 2009 ... no one individual has been depicted on U.S. Mint coinage more than Abraham Lincoln. One could think George Washington should have this honor. Yet perhaps being the main individual who influenced holding this nation together when it was being torn apart, and thereby providing for it's endurance to become the great nation we have, somehow touches our hearts even more than one being a Founding Father.

Like so many of America's most influential persons, Abraham Lincoln came from humble beginnings. Several years ago, I visited 'Knob Creek', the childhood home of Abraham Lincoln near Hodgenville, Kentucky. He and his family moved to this 200 plus acre farm when he was 2 years old. They lived there until Lincoln was seven, when they moved to Indiana. Referring to his Kentucky years, a sign on the grounds quoted Lincoln... 'My earliest recollection, however, is of the Knob Creek place.'

I had the chance to walk through a 1931 reconstruction of the log cabin in which Lincoln lived. I also walked to the nearby fields, which opened up to a vast exposure of flat land bordered by beautiful fall colored trees in the distance. Because the farm was in a valley surrounded by hills and gorges, another sign stated this was the most fertile land Lincoln's father, Thomas, ever owned. I also read there that Lincoln recalled of his childhood home: a stone house a few miles down the road; a certain big tree that attracted his fancy; a clear stream where he fished; and surrounding hills where he picked berries. He also relayed how he stayed by his mother Sarah's side and watched her face while he listened to her read the Bible. It was at this humble home where Lincoln first saw whip-holding slave dealers on horseback, driving blacks along the road to be sold further south.

A short distance from this home is the location of Lincoln's birth. There, I enjoyed seeing a beautiful, Connecticut pink granite memorial building (somewhat similar to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.), set upon a small hill, bordered again by some lovely autumn

trees. There was a vast set of steps leading up to the memorial ... 56 to be exact (one for each year of Lincoln's life). Inside this solid structure was a small log cabin, replicating the one in which Lincoln was born. And on this tract of land, I also visited "The Sinking Spring", the source of Lincoln's first sips of water.

To have visited these beautiful yet remote locations and seen examples of the small, rustic dwellings in which Lincoln grew up, brought my imagination to life. I pictured the places he walked and played and worked outside, as well as the small, quiet, nurturing home he gave him indoors. Surely his mother's reading of the Bible and its contrast to the slave drivers and their harsh treatment of fellow human beings must have had a lifelong impression and impact on Lincoln and his future actions, which transformed this nation so much. What impressed me most, however, was how such a poor, humble, seemingly impotent beginning in life, could bring forth a man who would rise to such positions of power and influence, and become such an invaluable and beloved public figure.

There's no question Abraham Lincoln came to the presidency and was able to remain our President, during the most crucial point in our nation's history. His Bible-based beliefs and convictions, his love for all human beings, his patriotic passion for keeping this nation together, and the military council he received and enacted, along with the sacrificial actions of untold thousands of military soldiers, enabled us to remain the United States of America; and to have the positive, though not flawless, influence we've had in our world over the past decades.

In Lincoln's most famous speech, "The Gettysburg Address", he not only spoke to those of his day, but also, his words speak to us today on the 200th anniversary of his birth. "It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us ... that from these honored dead we take increased devotion for the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." (As inscribed on the walls of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.)

Indeed, may these powerful words convict us to honor our nation's sacred history, our humble, blood-bought beginnings, those who died on battlefields throughout our history, insuring our United States and our common freedoms remains to this day, and to honor the Godly principles and truths that men from humble beginnings, like Abraham Lincoln, have given their lives to provide for.

Perhaps this is why we hold Abraham Lincoln so beloved. He's an individual from humble beginnings, who, though not flawless of course, remembered where he came from, valued the truths and principles that matter most, regarded the lives of all people, and passionately lived out his convictions to the betterment of our nation as a whole. We need more like him today!

So as you see, hear, and read about Abraham Lincoln this year, perhaps more than in recent times, consider making a trip to one of his boyhood homes and making his legacy more real and personal to you and your family. And of course, if you haven't done so already, consider adding one or more of the many commemorative coins depicting His image.

1918 Illinois Centennial Commemorative Half Dollar (mintage: 100,058 / cost: roughly \$150-500 from MS-60-65)

1991 Mount Rushmore 50th Anniversary Commemorative Dollar (mintage: 133,139 unc., 738,419 pr. / cost: roughly \$30)

1991 Mount Rushmore 50th Anniversary Commemorative Half Dollar (mintage: 172,754 unc., 753,257 pr. / cost: roughly \$20)

1991 Mount Rushmore 50th Anniversary Comm. Gold Half Eagle (mintage: 31,959 unc., 111,991 pr. / cost: roughly \$225-275)

2009 Abraham Lincoln Commemorative Silver Dollar (mintage: not more than 500,000 / cost: roughly \$40 plus). Note: The last 43 words of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address are inscribed on the reverse of this coin.

By the visiting Abraham Lincoln historical sites and/or collecting and sharing with others about the coins commemorating his life, we not only honor him and the life he led, but also, in our own way, educate and inspire ourselves and others to complete the "unfinished work" of The United States of America, by living out the principles on which we were founded.



2009 Abraham Lincoln Commemorative Silver Dollar Program
Year: 2009

Public Law: 109-285

Obverse:

Designer: Justin Kunz

Engraver: Don Everhart

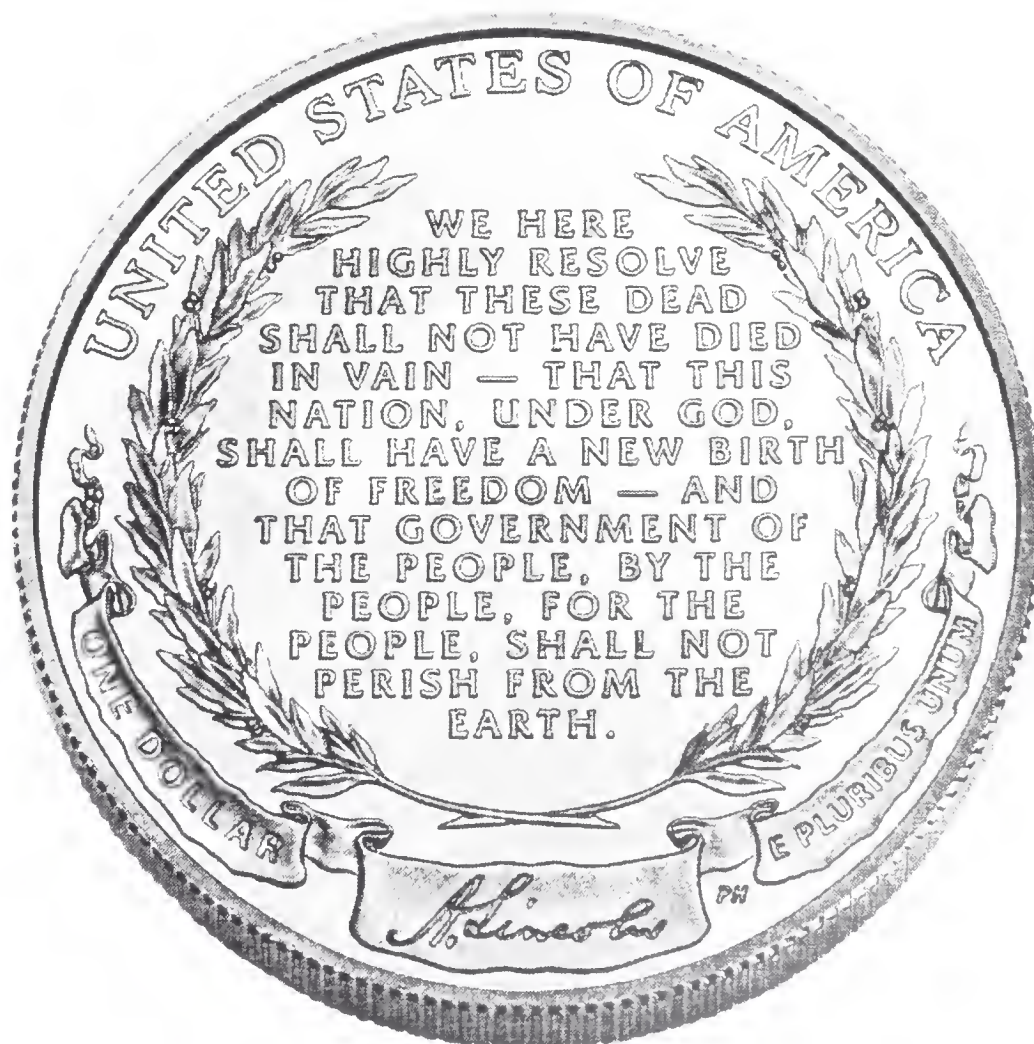
Description: The obverse features an image of President Lincoln with the inscriptions LIBERTY, IN GOD WE TRUST and 2009.

Reverse:

Designer: Phebe Hemphill

Engraver: Phebe Hemphill

Description: The reverse features the last 43 words of the Gettysburg Address, encircled in a laurel wreath, a curling banner with Lincoln's signature, and the inscriptions UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ONE DOLLAR and E PLURIBUS UNUM



THE NEW ROCHELLE HALF DOLLAR

By Amy C. Skipton

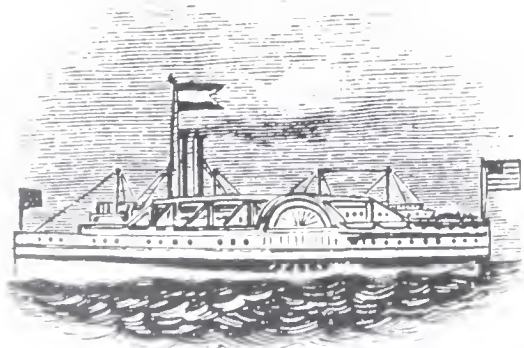
Beautiful coin, so silvery white
Little did Huguenots dream in their flight
That a city they'd found like our own New Rochelle
Where folks of all creeds in amity dwell.

On your reverse you bear the Lily-of-France
While on obverse once more the "fatt calfe" doth prance
And Lord Pell in a costume befitting the day
Receives him as "quit rent" — so our annals do say.

North, South, East and West, little coin you have sped
With New Rochelle's story of heroes long dead
Who feared not the hardships but stubbornly fought
For the Faith that they loved and the Freedom they sought.

God grant, little coin, that the story thus told
May live on forever and character mold
In a form where there's Beauty, Faith, Hope, Truth and Love
And over us hover sweet Peace like the dove.

From One Fatt Calfe – Being an Account of the New Rochelle Half-Dollar and of the Celebration marking the 250th Anniversary of the Founding & Settlement of the City of New Rochelle N^w Y^k. Written by Amy C. Skipton, published by the New Rochelle Commemorative Coin Committee (1939).



1934-1938 Texas Independence Centennial

By Anthony Swiatek



Reason For Issue: The 100th anniversary in 1936 of the independence of Texas, and of the noble and heroic sacrifices of her pioneers, whose revered memory has been an inspiration to her sons and daughters during the past century.

Authorization: Authorized per Act of June 15th, 1933 with a maximum of 1,500,000 pieces for the series.

Official Sale Price: 1934

\$1 plus 15¢ postage

1935-1937

\$1.50 per coin;

\$4.50 per set

1938

\$2.00 per coin;

\$6.00 per set

Production figures

Date	Business Strikes	Assay Coins	Proofs	Melted	Net Mintage
1934	205,000	113	4?	143,650	61,350
1935	10,000	8	4?	12	9,988
1935-D	10,000	7	4?	0	10,000
1935-S	10,000	8	4?	0	10,000
1936	10,000	7	4?	1,097	8,903
1936-D	10,000	7	4?	968	9,032
1936-S	10,000	8	4?	943	9,057
1937	8,000	5	4?	1,434	6,566
1937-D	8,000	6	4?	1,401	6,599
1937-S	8,000	7	4?	1,370	6,630
1938	5,000	5	4?	1,225	3,775
1938-D	5,000	5	4?	1,230	3,770
1938-S	5,000	6	4?	1,192	3,808

Current market values

Date	AU-58	MS-60	MS-63	MS-64	MS-65	MS-66	MS-67
1934	\$105	\$115	\$125	\$130	\$275	\$380	\$1,400
1935 PDS set	\$335	\$355	\$390	\$415	\$850	\$1150	\$2,100+
1936 PDS set	\$335	\$355	\$390	\$415	\$850	\$1150	\$2,100+
1937 PDS set	\$335	\$355	\$390	\$430	\$850	\$1800	\$3,200+
1938 PDS set	\$580	\$725	\$780	\$850	\$1,450	\$1,950	\$4,400+

Designs by Pompeo Coppini

Obverse

Large American eagle facing left and superimposed on a five-pointed "Lone Star," symbolic of the state of Texas. Below the oak branch held by the eagle's talons is the date of issue. "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" arcs above; "HALF DOLLAR" below. "IN GOD WE TRUST" is in the upper right field; "E PLURIBUS UNUM" in the left field.

Reverse

Depicted is a winged and draped Victory holding an olive branch in her right hand, while resting her left hand on a figure of the Alamo. Appearing on a scroll situated above the figure's head is the word "LIBERTY". Located in the same area are the six flags of Spain, France, Mexico, the Texas Free State, the Confederacy and the United States, which represent periods in the history of Texas.

The medallion portrait of General Sam Houston, the first president of the independent Texas Republic, appears in the coin's left field, while Stephen F. Austin, one of the founders of the state, is pictured in the coin's right field. Their names are also presented in very small letters. Located around the coin's border are the inscriptions "THE TEXAS INDEPENDENCE CENTENNIAL", and "REMEMBER THE ALAMO", while the designer's initials "P.C." for Pompeo Coppini are placed at the right base of the famed structure. This issue's Mint marks ("D" or "S") are located below the left knee of Victory. Coins struck at the Philadelphia Mint bear no Mint mark.

Origins of the Texas Coins

Texas was to celebrate its centennial in 1936, but there are issues dated 1934 and 1935! In 1933, the American Legion Texas Centennial Committee of Austin, Texas, believed that the celebration would be quite expensive. They asked for authorization to have coins produced prior to the opening of the Exposition in order to obtain the needed funds. An authorization of 1,500,000 coins was approved June 15th, 1933.

On March 16th, 1936, Senator Connally's secretary, R.M. Jackson, gave testimony before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in an attempt to have five different designs created! This proposal was rejected, however. The Centennial Exposition celebration took place in Dallas between June 6th and November 29th, 1936.

During the months of October and November 1934, the Philadelphia Mint struck 205,000 pieces plus 113 assay coins of one of my favorite designs. Considering the mintage which was considered large at the time, these coins sold rather well at \$1.00 each. However, when sales declined, 143,650 pieces were returned to the Mint and melted, leaving a net mintage of 61,350 coins. The Treasury Department demanded the 1934

coinage on hand be paid in full before any new varieties were produced. The Committee chose to return the coins, owe nothing and obtain a new variety.

Each of the Mints struck 10,000 Texas Centennial pieces in November 1935. Only twelve Philadelphia coins were returned for melting. These coins were now distributed by the Texas Memorial Museum Centennial Coin Campaign at \$1.50 each.

Sales could be labeled excellent. In fact, a letter dated April 12th, 1937, from Beauford Halbert Jester, general chairman of the Texas Memorial Museum, notified collectors that advanced orders had reserved more than half of the 1937 Texas set which was being struck, and indicated that the 1935 set was completely sold out.

Each Mint struck 10,000 Texas commemorative half dollars in February 1936. The issue was distributed on April 3rd, 1936. Sales were a bit weak at \$4.50 per set. Therefore, 1,097 Philadelphia, 968 Denver and 943 San Francisco coins were returned to be melted.

During the months of April and May, 1937 each Mint produced 8,000 Texas Centennial half dollars. Cost was \$1.50 per coin or \$4.50 per set. Sales were not up to expectations. Thus, 1,434 Philadelphia, 1,401 Denver and 1,370 San Francisco commemoratives were returned for melting.

Although the Centennial Exposition was over, in January 1938 the three Mints each struck 5,000 Texas half dollars. Collectors were notified that the coins would cost \$2 each or \$6 per set. They were later informed that the 1936 and 1937 sets could still be procured. But as of November 1st, 1938, no more orders would be accepted. Sales came to a halt and 1,225 Philadelphia, 1,230 Denver and 1,192 San Francisco half dollars were returned to be melted.

The Texas Today

The 1934 Philadelphia striking is the date within the series that will be most encountered in EF-AU condition. It was treated as a souvenir and often abused.

Other issues at times can be obtained at or near circulated values because they were over-cleaned, lightly polished, whizzed or could simply display a natural metal loss. I suggest the latter, unless all that is required is a representative example in any condition. Coins grading MS-60 through MS-65 can be located without much difficulty. Value spread is small. Think higher grade acquisition. In fact, should funds be available, focus on MS-66 coinage. Luster will range from blazing satiny to satiny to dull satiny, for this date. Striking problems, especially on the reverse, can lower the grade and value of any coin within the entire series. Should you observe too much flatness or weakness of strike on the hand and knee of the Winged Victory, your specimen possesses a weak strike. Primary focal areas are the obverse eagle, then surrounding fields, and reverse Winged Victory. Numismatic villains such as bag marks, slide marks, hairline scratches, etc., can lower a coin's grade-value by appearing in the noted locations.

Little value spread exists between grades MS-60 and MS-64 for the 1935 Texas set. The San Francisco striking is somewhat easier to locate than the coins of the other two Mints. In MS-65 condition the set can currently be located without much difficulty. Sets were "broken up" in the past to acquire the Denver Mint coin. The Philadelphia and San Francisco Mint are the lower census coinage of this three-piece set rated MS-65. In MS-66 condition it's SF. The other P and D productions are about equally as rare in MS-67 condition. Best bet is the west coast production in MS-66 loftier condition.

Luster for the 1935 set is reflected in the following manner:

- The 1935 pieces have a brilliant frosty (not the norm), to dull frosty. Too often the coin will lack eye appeal having a chrome-like appearance.
- The 1935-D specimens can be found with a proof-like very early strike, to semi-proof-like, to brilliant satiny, to satiny. The most eye appealing issue within the series. Reverse will look blazing satiny on those proof-like creations.
- The 1935-S issues can have a brilliant frosty (not the norm) to dull frosty, to dull chrome-like appearance. Too often the coin will lack eye appeal. Original Mint struck specimens will have that over-dipped look.

Little value spread can be noted for the 1936 coins between grades MS-60 and MS-64. Think higher grade acquisition. The Denver creation will be the rarer of the three coins in the aforesaid grades. The Philadelphia issue is a bit more difficult to locate than the San Francisco striking. In MS-65 condition, Denver production has a slight rarity edge. Other two are equal in difficulty of acquisition. Future exists in eye appealing MS-66 and loftier states. In MS-66 condition, it is the San Francisco coin which is more than 40% rarer than the Philadelphia issue, which is approximately twice as difficult to find as the Denver production. Luster will range from flashy, brilliant satiny, to satiny, to dull satiny. Aside from the flashy 1934-P and 1935-D strikings, flashy specimens from this issue make excellent, captivating acquisitions. Rarely will any of the remaining coins in the series equal their beauty.

In the 1937 issues, not much value spread exists between MS-60 and MS-65 categories. Should funds permit, think at least MS-65. Future of this undervalued issue resides in the loftier states. Prefer this lower mintage set over the previous issues struck, if attractive. Up to grades MS-64, the trio the 1937-S is the rarest of the group. In MS-65 condition, the Philadelphia striking is the slightly rarer coin. The Denver coin is somewhat more available. Eye appealing specimens are not as abundant, as many believe! Luster will range from brilliant satiny (not the norm), to satiny, to dull satiny.

The 1938 coins grading from MS-60 through MS-62 possesses little eye appeal. It's fairly priced based on demand. Little value spread exists between MS-63 and MS-64 grades, thus think higher grade. Up to MS-63 the S Mint coin is rarer than the Denver issue, while

the Philadelphia coin is the easiest to obtain. In MS-64 condition, the Denver and San Francisco strikings are close in rarity. The P Mint coin again is more available. However, Philadelphia coins residing in the undervalued MS-65 and loftier categories are rarer than the other two branch Mint strikings. The P Mint is rarer than the D and S Mint creation in MS-66 condition, ditto the next loftier grade. In grades MS-64 and higher, this is the rarest set within the series and most popular.

To date no error coinage or counterfeit pieces have entered the marketplace.

Is your Texas circulated or Mint State?

Obverse

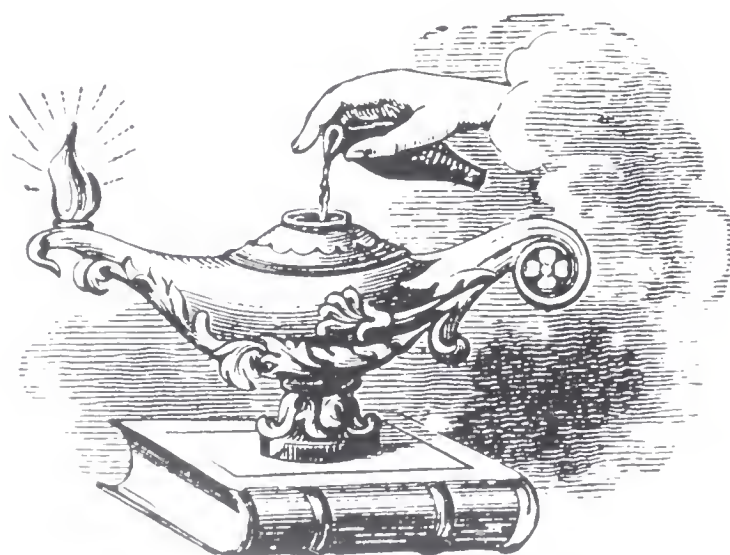
A metal loss will first be observed on the breast of the eagle. Examine for whizzing in this area.

Reverse

Wear will first be observed on the head of the Winged Victory as well as her knee. Should her knee be flatly struck, examine for a difference in metal texture and fine crisscross scratches.

Related material

The 1934 Centennial issue was distributed through 314 banks in Texas, as well as banks outside the state. According to purchasers, some banks sold the coin at \$1 each in a plain envelope, as well as without any container. Others were mailed in a plain dark green Dennison half dollar coin mailing card with one insert and gummed paper security flap.

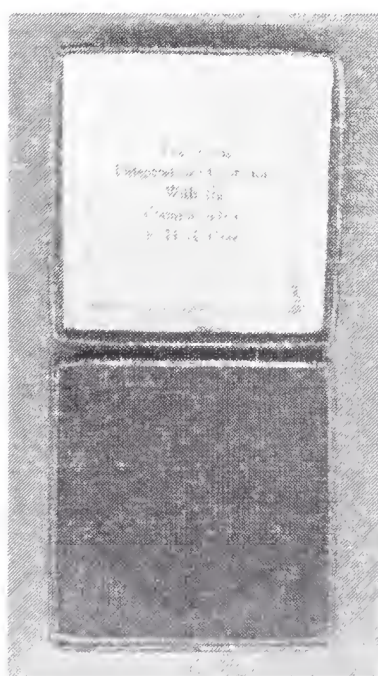


ORDER FOR TEXAS CENTENNIAL COINS						
Date _____ 193__						
THE TEXAS MEMORIAL MUSEUM CENTENNIAL COIN COMMITTEE AUSTIN, TEXAS						
Please enter my order for the following Texas Centennial Half Dollars:						
Number Wanted	Mint	Year	Cost	Total		
	Philadelphia	1934	\$1.15	\$ _____		
	Denver	1936	1.50	\$ _____		
	San Francisco	1936	1.50	\$ _____		
	Philadelphia	1936	1.50	\$ _____		
			Total - - -	\$ _____		
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%; vertical-align: top;"> Remittance Record Amount Enclosed \$ _____ P. O. Order ☐ Check ☐ Money Order ☐ </td> <td style="width: 60%; vertical-align: top;"> Name _____ Address (Street) _____ City _____ County _____ State _____ </td> </tr> </table>					Remittance Record Amount Enclosed \$ _____ P. O. Order ☐ Check ☐ Money Order ☐	Name _____ Address (Street) _____ City _____ County _____ State _____
Remittance Record Amount Enclosed \$ _____ P. O. Order ☐ Check ☐ Money Order ☐	Name _____ Address (Street) _____ City _____ County _____ State _____					

Texas Order Form

The 1935 through 1938 issues were distributed in unprinted envelopes, as well as in unprinted cardboard coin mailers, with inserts for five coins.

Fifty gold foil presentation boxes with green velour interior, housed only those early struck, proof-like 1935 Denver strikings. (Should any other Texas issue reside in this box, it was replaced!) Inner top cover is imprinted (in black): "THE TEXAS INDEPENDENCE CENTENNIAL, COMPLIMENTS OF E.H.R. GREEN" — he was the son of Hetty Green¹, known as the "Witch of Wall Street" — famous collector of coins, railroad cars and pornography.



Texas Single Coin Gold Foil Box

¹ Born Henrietta "Hetty" Howland Robinson Green (1834-1916)

Green also presented 50 three-piece sets in silver foil boxes with a black velour interior. Same black imprint as the gold foil box, plus the addition of the date 1935 and P Mint, D Mint, S Mint. A white folded piece of tissue paper was placed on top the coins. These presentation items are most difficult to acquire.

The envelope may be worth \$25. Green's boxes are worth \$350 to \$450 without the coin enclosed. With enclosed coins, it has sold between \$3,000 to \$4,000 depending on condition and the seller. A three-piece box sans coins of upwards of \$350 to \$800!



Texas Three Coin Silver Foil Box

**Future Potential of the Texas Centennial Half Dollars
Population Figures**

Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
1934	NGC	15	0	38	132	589	774	356	29	0	0
1934	PCGS	44	1	65	401	1318	1091	324	36	1	0
1934	Combined	59	1	103	533	1907	1865	680	78	1	0

Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
1935	NGC	0	0	2	17	131	416	582	251	11	0
1935	PCGS	2	0	11	119	410	729	738	198	5	0

1935	Combined	2	0	13	136	541	1145	1320	449	16	0
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Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
1935 D	NGC	0	0	1	15	163	448	651	185	6	0
1935 D	PCGS	1	0	20	105	384	837	680	185	3	0
1935 D	Combined	1	0	1	120	547	1285	1331	370	9	0

Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
1935 S	NGC	1	1	4	23	192	487	426	102	2	0
1935 S	PCGS	3	3	22	163	496	762	324	95	1	0
1935 S	Combined	4	4	26	186	688	1240	750	197	3	0

Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
1936	NGC	1	0	1	19	167	427	460	106	6	
1936	PCGS	0	0	15	115	471	802	555	107	6	
1936	Combined	1	0	16	186	638	1288	1015	213	12	

Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
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1936 D	NGC	1	0	5	17	158	402	634	218	7	0
1936 D	PCGS	1	0	13	90	341	681	848	270	12	0
1936 D	Combined	2	0	18	107	499	1083	1522	478	19	0

Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
1936 S	NGC	0	0	4	21	167	461	454	56	4	0
1936 S	PCGS	2	3	15	96	459	804	406	56	1	0
1936 S	Combined	2	3	19	117	626	1265	860	112	5	0

Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
1937	NGC	0	0	4	23	194	409	314	64	7	0
1937	PCGS	2	0	19	121	409	599	300	72	2	0
1937	Combined	2	0	23	144	613	1008	614	136	9	0

Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
1937 D	NGC	0	0	2	19	135	413	413	70	3	0
1937 D	PCGS	0	0	20	90	345	671	440	101	2	0

1937 D	Combined	0	0	22	109	480	1084	853	171	5	0
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Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
1937 S	NGC	0	1	4	16	144	404	404	80	5	0
1937 S	PCGS	0	0	14	107	334	581	395	68	0	0
1937 S	Combined	0	1	18	123	478	985	799	148	5	0

Date	Service	PL 58	PL 60	PL 62	PL 63	PL 64	PL 65	PL 66	PL 67	PL 68	PL 69
1937 S	NGC	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	0

Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
1938	NGC	0	0	3	22	154	301	193	37	1	0
1938	PCGS	0	1	19	147	388	352	167	29	0	0
1938	Combined	0	1	22	169	542	652	360	66	1	0

Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
1938 D	NGC	0	0	2	18	107	248	272	77	5	0
1938 D	PCGS	1	0	16	114	248	440	249	59	0	0

1938 D	Combined	1	0	18	132	355	688	521	136	5	0
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Date	Service	AU 58	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69
1938 S	NGC	0	0	2	16	108	292	250	63	10	0
1938 S	PCGS	0	1	19	94	278	398	261	47	1	0
1938 S	Combined	0	1	21	110	386	690	511	110	11	0

Wow! This beautiful creation appears to have come out of the numismatic woodwork, since the last May 1989 market high! It now has entered the realm of the common — up to MS-66 condition — for the most part. Approximate current population totals for the given grades are as follows: MS-64: 8,300 pieces; MS-65: 14,278 pieces; MS-66: 11,136 pieces and MS-67: 2,664 pieces. That's a lot of coinage for these upper categories. No major price variance presently exists for such half dollars rated EF-AU, through MS-66. Acquire for the joy of collecting. Fair to average possibilities with the aforesaid. Type pieces and sets will be promoted during the next hot market. Values shall rise, but return to previous levels, should the scene begin to cool. Best bet in MS-64+ condition is the 1938-D and S issues, as well as the complete set. Average future potential. Ditto the MS-65 category. Too many pieces slabbed MS-65. Average potential here. Best bet again is the 1938 P, D and S strikings and the complete set. Just remember that this date's luster is almost always chrome like in appearance. Not too many pieces will display the appealing silver-white look. Past market highs are history.

In MS-66 condition, productions which are underrated and offer the best potentiality are as follows: the 1938-P, 1938-S, 1938-D and 1937-P. We can expect very good to excellent future potential from the above mentioned — especially the 1938 Philadelphia issue. The remaining productions will offer average to good possibilities for tomorrow. For what its worth, census can be reduced by 27% and 30% for each date. Should demand within the numismatic world become so intense, prices will climb beyond expectations, until the proverbial bull begin to tire.

In MS-67 condition the most undervalued are the 1938-P, 1934-P, 1938-S, and the 1936-S productions. Type coin prices reflect your higher population 1935-P, 1935-D and 1936-D strikings. All other dates are somewhat undervalued as individual issues. A production

with the same grade and census of 66 pieces should not be worth \$150 more than one with 112 encapsulated coins. Problem is due to a combination of our present economic situation, limited and careful spending (at present) and a large population count for a date or dates within an issue. The latter especially helps dampen interest in the real sleeper pieces, as the masses see their values as very close to the higher census coins. It's the astute who attempt to locate an accurately graded specimen. They are placed in their collections, waiting to reap future mental and monetary rewards. What will help bring about the change? The key words will be awareness, desire to acquire and demand! More and more people are becoming aware of the value of semi-scarce and better low population issues. As the marketplace begins to heat up, and more money enters the numismatic scene, such will lead to a desire to acquire. These issues accurately graded are very difficult to obtain in a slow market! The new demand will cause values to justly rise, to deserving new highs, leaving behind the worth of the higher, now generic census pieces. (Apply the aforementioned to the entire U.S. commemorative series, as well as most U.S. coinage.) Excellent future potential for the aforementioned individual issues. Your MS-68 rated pieces are quite undervalued. The following dates sold for the indicated prices: 1935-P (\$3220), 1935-S (\$5175) and the 1936-D (\$4600) at auction. Remember that a coin's worth is based upon its total make up, as previously discussed. ♣

Ten Stacks of Commemorative Coins...

Each stack contains ten BU commemorative silver half dollars (same type and year). One stack is counterfeit, but you can't tell by looking.

Question: Which stack is counterfeit? Each counterfeit coin weighs one gram more than the genuine coin. You have an accurate scale to use.

Question: What is the least number of weighing necessary to determine the counterfeit stack?

Answer: one weighing!

How? Take one coin from stack one, two coins from stack two, three coins from stack three, etc. Weigh the coins as a group. The excess weight of the coins in grams will indicate the number of the counterfeit stack.

San Diego Sponsors Went to Embarrassing Lengths to Promote the Commemorative

Editor's Note: PHOTO PROOF™ article courtesy of Numismatic Guarantee Corporation and David Lange (R-1779, NJ)

Popularly known as the San Diego half dollar, this issue commemorates not that city but the exposition held there during the years 1935 and 1936. Easily one of the most attractive of American commemorative coins, its appealing design makes up in part for the shameless manner in which it was marketed by the issuing committee.

The sole purpose of this coin was to raise funds for the exposition, and its sponsors went to embarrassing lengths to maximize sales.

Even though a commemorative stamp was issued bearing the dates 1535 and 1935, the California-Pacific International Exposition did not celebrate any particular event or anniversary, and the significance of the earlier date remains a mystery. In any case, only the date of minting appears on the coins.

It seems that the real purpose of the exposition was to advertise the virtues of San Diego, which at that time included a low cost of living, plenty of sunshine, a large U. S. Navy base and rich agricultural development.

In this mission, it was only partly successful, as the total attendance over two seasons amounted to around 3,750,000 persons. Costing an estimated \$20 million, the fair was spread out over some 1400 acres, making it one of the largest ever held, at least in a geographical sense.

Legislation was passed May 3, 1935 authorizing a mintage of not more than

250,000 pieces. No specifics were given as to the date the coins would bear or at which mint they would be coined. This oversight was used to advantage by Exposition Treasurer Emil Klicka when sales of the first issue fell drastically short of the number coined.

Accomplished sculptor Robert Aitken, creator of the Missouri Centennial half dollar and the Panama-Pacific fifty-dollar piece, was commissioned to design and sculpt this coin. His skill and professionalism proved itself when his models breezed through the approval process.

Submitted to the federal Commission of Fine Arts within weeks of the bill's passage, they were approved by the commission on July 5, 1935 almost without comment. Yet, despite the absence of a legal requirement to do so, the motto *LIBERTY* was subsequently added in small letters. In all other respects, however, Aitken's models were used without change.

Although it contradicts classical practice in which the obverse is considered to be the side depicting the commemorative theme, numismatists have traditionally considered the obverse of this issue to be the side portraying the Roman goddess Minerva. In addition to her seated figure may be seen a grizzly bear, a cornucopia and a shield bearing a gorgon's head and the motto *EUREKA* (I've found it!).

All of these elements, along with the tiny images of a gold miner with pickaxe and a square-rigged sailing ship, are adapted from California's state seal. Arranged in an

arc above this tableau is the legend *UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and below it the value *HALF DOLLAR*. Wedged in between Minerva's base and the value is the motto *LIBERTY*, while the designer's monogram RA appears to the left of the bear.



The reverse of this coin is dominated by two of the California Buildings at the exposition: the Chapel of St. Francis (with dome) and the California Tower. The motto *IN GOD WE TRUST* is below, *SAN DIEGO* above and the date of coinage at right. Letters D or S appear below the first T in *TRUST* indicating the place of coining, Denver or San Francisco.

All of this is framed within an ornate border, which the late researcher Walter Breen identified as a tressure, a decorative element appearing on some Spanish coins of the 16th Century. Outside this border and arranged in a peripheral arc, is *CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION*.

The work of reducing these models to hubs was contracted out to Medallic Art Company of New York City, a common practice for commemorative coins. The progress of this issue was rapid, and the finished dies were on hand at the San Francisco Mint in time for the entire authorized coinage of 250,000 to be struck there during August of 1935 (an additional 132 pieces coined for assay purposes were later destroyed). By the 12th of that month, the coins were for sale on the exposition grounds.

Although the general public attending the fair purchased a number of these coins, the natural market for them was the coin collecting community. Collectors, however, were not so easily persuaded to buy this issue, even at the offering price of just one dollar plus postage.

Past experience had proved that commemoratives produced in such numbers were often wholesaled to dealers at a discount or, what's even worse, were sometimes dumped into circulation at face value. Given this possible scenario, coin collectors were reluctant to buy more than one example, if that, and it soon became evident that total sales would be measured not in the hundreds of thousands but in the tens of thousands.

As this unpleasant reality sank in, the coin's sponsors sought additional legislation to re-coin the unsold remainder with a different date. As preposterous as this sounds, they were successful. A bill passed May 6, 1936 permitted the return for re-coining of up to 180,000 of the 1935-S halves. The new coins were to bear the date

1936 regardless of when they were struck or issued!

Although the exposition's backers further attempted to have the San Diego coins made at all three mints, this re-coinage was assigned to the Denver Mint alone. Including 92 assay pieces, a total of 180,092 half dollars dated 1936- D was struck that summer.

Offered at \$1.50 this time, their mintage was still too high to attract many buyers, and sales languished again.

Treasurer Klicka was tireless in promoting the rarity and desirability of these coins, perhaps never understanding how the large numbers coined affected sales. In 1937, in an attempt to make them seem more valuable, he raised the price for either coin to \$3, only to then lower it the following year to \$2 for the 1935-S issue and to just \$1 for the 1936-D coins.

None of these efforts met with much success, however, and some 150,000 of the 1936-D halves met the same fate as the 180,000 1935-S coins previously melted. This left net mintages of 70,000 for 1935-S and only 30,000 for 1936-D.

Even with so many coins destroyed, large numbers remained in the hands of a few officials associated with the exposition. One hoard of 1935-S halves reportedly contained 31,050 pieces, nearly half of the number sold! Quietly sold off beginning in 1966, great care was taken to not destroy the market for these popular coins. A smaller but still quite impressive hoard of 10,000 1936-D halves was effectively distributed during the 1980s.

San Diego halves typically exhibit very attractive and quite frosty luster throughout, although this will sometimes appear dull. 1935-S halves are usually well struck, although often seen with a blob-shaped mintmark, but the 1936-D issue is almost universally indistinct on the upper half of the tower.

Both varieties are subject to contact marks and abrasions, particularly in the exposed area of Minerva's knees and long gown. Circulated examples of the 1935-S coins are plentiful, and both coins remain readily available in all mint state grades through MS-66. Look for the first signs of wear on Minerva's knees and on the upper-right portion of the tower.

Several types of holders were used for delivery of these coins by mail. In addition to generic holders for one or three coins, customized mailers were produced which depicted the two California Buildings on their cover in blue and silver ink.

A special holiday edition was labeled Merry Christmas in blue against a silver background. Another Christmas card variant is printed in red and green with a poinsettia plant. The first two have a blue velour interior, while the last utilized green velour.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Diameter: 30.6 millimeters

Weight: 12.5 grams

Composition: .900 silver, .100 copper

Edge: Reeded

Net Weight: .36169 ounce pure silver

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CALIFORNIA
Pacific International
EXPOSITION
COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA



The CALIFORNIA
Pacific International
EXPOSITION

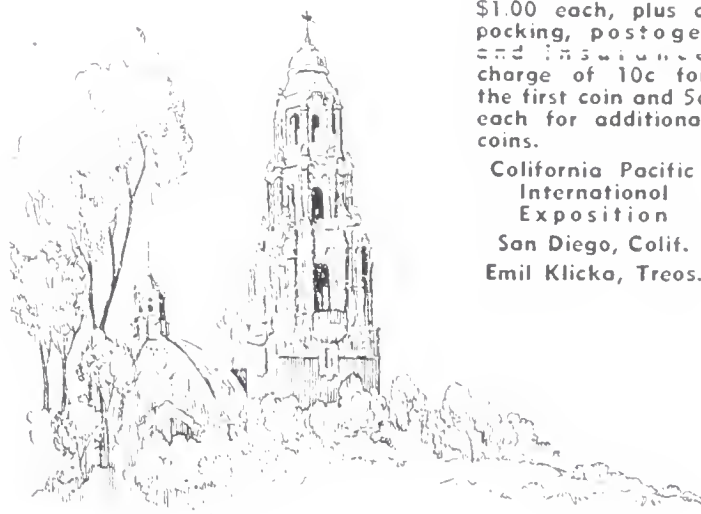
COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR
designed by Robert Aitken, New York City,
is justly considered to be the most
beautiful piece of silver money
ever minted by the United States
Government.

The issue of this half dollar is very
limited, and it will probably be the last
commemorative coin to be minted in the
United States, as plans are under way to
abandon the issuance of future souvenir
coins in favor of medallions.

The present-day value of this coin is
certain to increase as time passes. The
California Pacific International Exposition
commemorative half dollar promises to be-
come an exceedingly
valuable specimen.

Now available at
\$1.00 each, plus a
packing, postage,
and insurance
charge of 10c for
the first coin and 5c
each for additional
coins.

California Pacific
International
Exposition
San Diego, Calif.
Emil Klicka, Treas.



The San Diego California Pacific International
Exposition announces that the special issue of commem-
orative California Pacific International Exposition 1936
50¢ coins, Denver mint, will ~~soon be~~ available at \$1.50
each. A LIMITED NUMBER 1935 San Francisco mint coins
@ \$2.00 each, while they last.

The coins were designed by Robert Aitken, 227
West 13th Street, New York City, and were minted in San
Francisco, California in 1935 and Denver, Colorado for 1936.

Orders for coins should be accompanied by postal
money order, cashier's check or certified check payable
to Emil Klicka, Treasurer,
California Pacific International Exposition
San Diego, California.

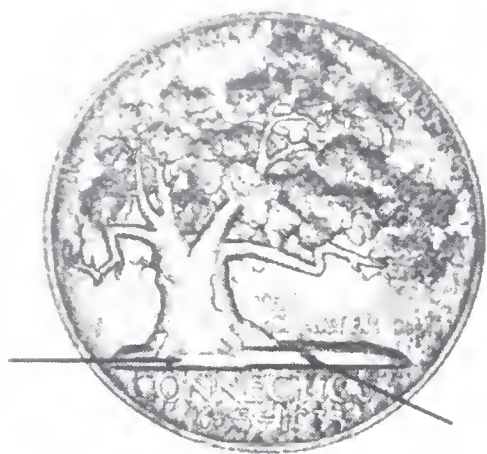
*Photograph of the California Tower
in Balboa Park, San Diego, California
June 9, 2001*



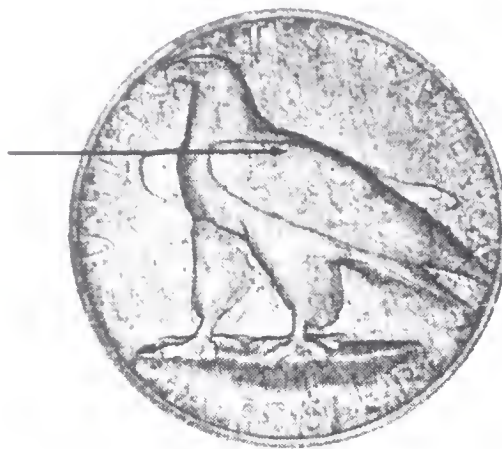


THEY'RE OFF AND RUNNING....BUT THERE'S
SO MANY - I DON'T KNOW IF WE ARE
WINNING OR LOSING !

THE CONNECTICUT TRICENTENARY HALF DOLLAR



Obverse

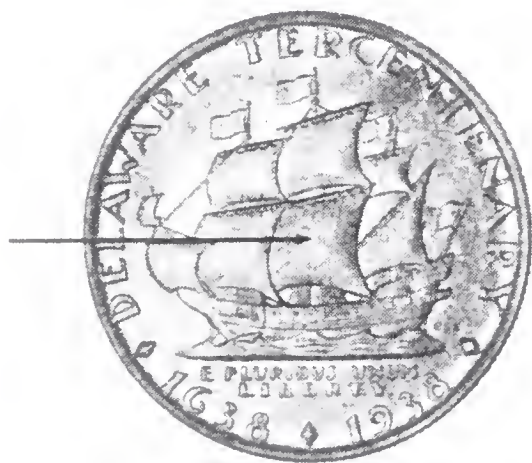


Reverse

Obverse: Look for wear on the base of the Charter Oak as noted.

Reverse: Wear will be apparent on the top section of the eagle's wing in the area indicated.

THE DELAWARE SWEDISH TRICENTENARY HALF DOLLAR



Obverse



Reverse

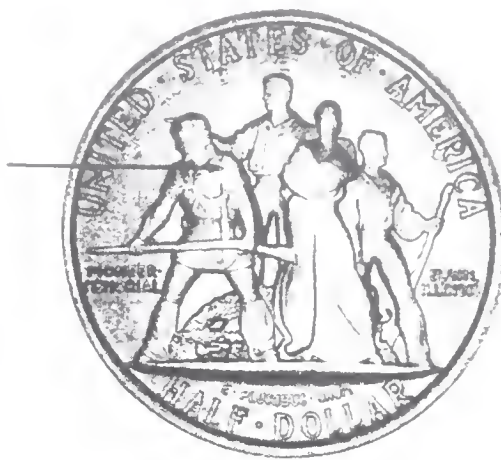
Obverse: Wear will be apparent in the center of the lower middle sail of the *Kalmar Nyckel*. However, this area may possess some fine scratches due to handling and cannot be considered wear! Should the discontinuity or difference in texture of the surface's high points of wear worry you, place a magnifying glass there. If you see many fine scratches here and on the coin's other high area of wear, you have an almost uncirculated coin.

Reverse: Look for wear on the section of The Old Swedes Church roof, as noted. The triangular top piece above the church's entrance will appear worn on many specimens, but such is due to striking by the mint.

THE ELGIN CENTENNIAL HALF DOLLAR



Obverse



Reverse

Obverse: Look for wear on the cheek bone of the bearded pioneer.

Reverse: Wear will be apparent on the pioneer's left shoulder. That's the one holding a rifle in his hands. Please note that the facial features on the pioneers will appear as a smear or blank on many specimens. Naturally, such is no indication of wear, but rather due to the way the coin was made or struck.

THE GETTYSBURG HALF DOLLAR



Obverse



Reverse

Obverse: Look for wear on the cheek bones of the Union and Confederate soldiers. Criss-cross scratches here will tell you your coin is almost uncirculated, provided such appears on the coin's reverse high points.

Reverse: Wear will be apparent on the three ribbons which bind the fasces. Again use a glass and look for criss-cross scratches in the aforementioned areas.

THE LEXINGTON-CONCORD SESQUICENTENNIAL HALF DOLLAR



Obverse



Reverse

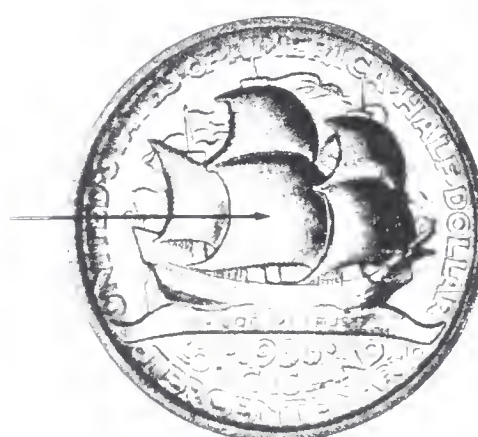
Obverse: Look for wear on the thighs of the Minute Man.

Reverse: Wear will be apparent on the edge of the Old Bellry.

THE LONG ISLAND TRICENTENARY HALF DOLLAR



Obverse



Reverse

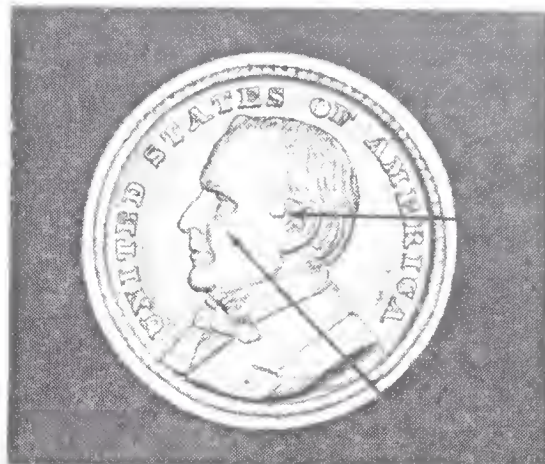
Obverse: Look for wear on the cheek bone of the Dutch settler.

Reverse: Wear will be apparent on the center of the middle lower sail of the Dutch sailing ship. However, fine scratches may be present in this area which were caused by handling and cannot be considered wear! Check the bottom.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE GOLD DOLLARS



Obverse



Obverse



Reverse

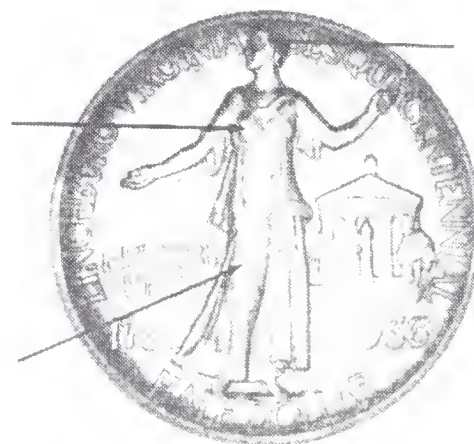
Obverse: Look for wear on the cheek bone of Thomas Jefferson on the Jefferson variety and on the cheek bone of President McKinley on the McKinley variety. Due to die wear, a flatness of strike can be noted on each issue around the ear and in the hair above it. This is particularly noticeable on the Jefferson issue.

Reverse: Wear will be apparent on the words ONE DOLLAR and on the anniversary dates, 1803–1903.

THE LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA, SESQUICENTENNIAL HALF DOLLAR



Obverse

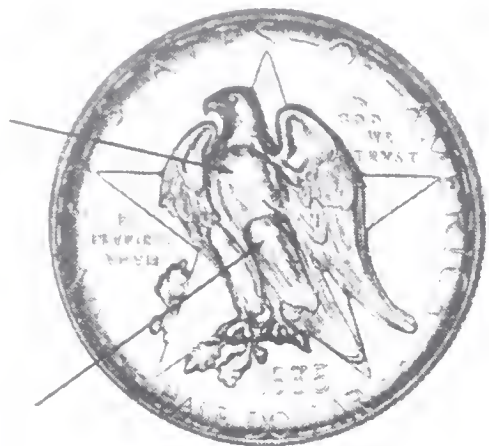


Reverse

Obverse: Look for wear on the hair above the Senator's ear and then his cheek bone.

Reverse: Wear will be first apparent on the head of the standing figure Liberty and to a lesser degree on her breasts. Fine scratches may be noted on the obverse portrait and on Ms. Liberty's thigh. These are due to numismatic abuse or improper handling.

THE TEXAS CENTENNIAL HALF DOLLARS



Obverse



Reverse

Obverse: Look for wear on the eagle's upper leg and upper breast.

Reverse: Wear will be first apparent on the forehead of Victory, followed by wear on her knee—which can be flatly struck.

THE FORT VANCOUVER CENTENNIAL HALF DOLLAR



Obverse



Reverse

Obverse: Look for wear in the temple area of Dr. John McLoughlin.

Reverse: Wear will be apparent on the pioneer's right knee, which will exhibit a definite difference in the texture of the metal or surface in this area.

THE VERMONT SESQUICENTENNIAL HALF DOLLAR



Obverse



Reverse

Obverse: Look for wear on the hair in the temple area of Ira Allen, as well as his cheek.

Reverse: Wear will be apparent on the upper shoulder of the wildcat.

THE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HALF DOLLARS



Obverse



Reverse

Obverse: Look for wear on the cheek bone of Booker T. Washington.

Reverse: Wear will be apparent on the inscription: FROM SLAVE CABIN TO HALL OF FAME.

Membership Application

Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins

- I hereby apply for membership in the *Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins* (SUSCC), subject to the bylaws of said Society.
- Membership runs from January 1st to December 31st of each year.
- Annual Dues: \$20.00 per adult and \$10.00 per Junior (Age 17 and under).

Name

Address

City

State and Zip Code

Daytime Telephone Number

Signature of Applicant

Date

Signature and Membership Number of Sponsor (optional)

Birth Date (Junior Members)

Signature of Parent or Guardian (Junior Members)

Enclose dues with your application (copy ok) and send to:

SUSCC, P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647